

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
Norfolk Division**

CSX TRANSPORTATION, INC.,  
individually and on behalf of NORFOLK  
& PORTSMOUTH BELT LINE  
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

v.

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-530-MSD-RJK

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY  
COMPANY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

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**CSX TRANSPORTATION INC.'S MEMORANDUM IN RESPONSE  
TO NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S MOTION TO SEAL**

Plaintiff CSX Transportation, Inc. ("CSXT"), by counsel, pursuant to Local Civil Rule 5(C) and Local Civil Rule 7(F), hereby submits this Memorandum in Response to the Motion to File Documents Under Seal filed by Defendant Norfolk Southern Railway Company ("NS"). *See* ECF No. 305. CSXT has no objection to NS's Motion to Seal, and joins in its request that NS be permitted to file an unredacted version of its Memorandum in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment and certain Exhibits to that Memorandum under seal. *See* ECF Nos. 308, 312. A proposed order granting the requested relief is attached as **Exhibit 1**. In support, CSXT states as follows:

**INTRODUCTION**

On April 12, 2021, NS filed its Motion to File Documents Under Seal, requesting that portions of its Memorandum in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment (NS's "Memorandum"), and certain accompanying Exhibits be maintained under seal by the Clerk of

this Court, pending further order of the Court. *See* ECF No. 305. With the Motion, NS filed a Memorandum in Support (ECF No. 306), and a Notice (ECF No. 313), in accordance with Local Rule 5. As NS made clear, the portions of its Memorandum and Exhibits designated for sealing refer or cite to documents, or contain testimony, that have or has been designated “CONFIDENTIAL,” or “CONFIDENTIAL–ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” by NS, CSXT, or Defendant Norfolk and Portsmouth Beltline Railroad Company (“NPBL”) under the Stipulated Protective Order entered in this matter. *See* ECF No. 306.

Pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order, CSXT designated documents and deposition testimony in this matter as “CONFIDENTIAL” if the documents or testimony contained “confidential, non-public financial, sales, marketing, customer or cost/pricing information, and confidential and proprietary internal business, strategic planning, or tactical information, as well as any other information or record that the Producing Party believes in good faith must or may be protected from disclosure.” ECF No. 79 at ¶ 2. Similarly, CSXT designated documents and deposition testimony as “CONFIDENTIAL–ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” (“AEO”) if the material qualified for designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” and if disclosure to the Parties “would create a substantial risk of serious injury” to CSXT. *Id.*

CSXT has reviewed the portions of the Memorandum and Exhibits NS asks the Court to seal that consist of, or relate to, documents or information NS, NPBL, and CSXT designated as Confidential or AEO under the Stipulated Protective Order, including pages 1, 6-15, 24-26, 31-33, 36, and 39-40 of NS’s Memorandum and Exhibits 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10A, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113,

114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119 to the Memorandum (collectively, “the Sealed Materials”).<sup>1</sup> CSXT seeks to have the Sealed Materials filed permanently under seal. For these documents, permanent sealing is necessary to protect against the prejudice to CSXT that would result from public disclosure.

As discussed below, the Sealed Materials contain non-public, commercially sensitive information. This information relates directly to CSXT’s internal strategy and business decisions relating to the Port of Virginia and NPBL. In an antitrust case such as this, the protection of this information is of special importance. Indeed, it is critical that CSXT shield this information from the Defendants in this case, its customers, entities with whom CSXT has business relationships, and the public at large. Further, the Sealed Materials contain confidential and proprietary information relating to privileged and confidential communications. CSXT therefore has legitimate interests warranting an order granting the sealing of the unredacted Memorandum, and Exhibits to the Memorandum, and respectfully asks this Court to restrict access accordingly.

### **LEGAL STANDARD**

The common law right of the public to inspect judicial records and documents is not absolute. *See Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597–98 (1978). This right of access may be outweighed by competing interests, including the prevention of harm that may result if a litigant’s confidential business information or trade secrets were disclosed to the public. *See id.*

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<sup>1</sup> The Exhibits concern materials from each of the Parties in this action. With respect to CSXT, Exhibits 2, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23,24,25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40-47, 49, 50-55, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 86, 87, 88, 93, 95,96, 97, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 111, 112,114, 116, 117, 118 and 119 refer or cite to documents, or contain testimony, that have or has been designated by CSXT as Confidential or AEO under the Stipulated Protective Order. The balance of the Exhibits that NS seeks to have sealed have been designated Confidential or AEO by NS or NPBL. For the reasons outlined below, CSXT does not object to their sealing.

Under those circumstances, courts may allow parties to file certain materials under seal. Before sealing, a district court must (1) afford any interested parties the opportunity to be heard, (2) state the reasons for its decision to seal, and (3) state the reasons for rejecting any alternatives to sealing. *Ashcraft v. Conoco, Inc.*, 218 F.3d 282, 288 (4th Cir. 2000); *see also In re Knight Pub. Co.*, 743 F.2d 231, 235 (4th Cir. 1984); *Kettler Int’l, Inc. v. Starbucks Corp.*, Civil Action No. 2:14cv189, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1486, at \*2–4 (E.D. Va. Jan. 5, 2015) (Morgan, J.) (granting motion to seal “confidential business information”).

### **ARGUMENT**

The Court should permanently seal the Sealed Materials because NS has satisfied all three *Ashcraft* conditions. The public has notice of the Motion to Seal through NS’s Notice filing on the Court’s public docket. *See* ECF No. 313. There are no less drastic alternatives because the information contained within the Sealed Materials is comprised of CSXT’s confidential information, or confidential information of NS or NPBL. The request is narrowly-tailored to small portions of the Memorandum and certain of its Exhibits. Finally, the public release of such information poses a serious risk of harm to CSXT. The attached Proposed Order also details why the Sealed Materials contain CSXT’s confidential and highly sensitive business information, in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(C).

#### **I. All Interested Parties Will Be Heard.**

All interested parties, including the general public, have been afforded the opportunity to be heard with respect to the Sealed Materials. On April 12, 2021, NS filed a Notice indicating its Motion to Seal was filed. *See* ECF No. 313. As Local Civil Rule 5(C) contemplates, this Notice informs “any person objecting to this motion” that they may file an objection to that effect with the Clerk. E.D. Va. L.R. 5(C). The first *Ashcraft* requirement is therefore satisfied.

## II. No Less Drastic Alternatives.

There is no less drastic alternative to sealing in this instance. NS filed a redacted version of the Memorandum and seeks to seal the unredacted version, as well as the accompanying Exhibits. These documents include CSXT's (and Defendants') confidential information that should not be disclosed to the public, and, in certain instances, highly sensitive confidential information.

The Sealed Materials include refer or cite to documents, or contain testimony and communications that should remain under seal as it reveals highly sensitive and non-public CSXT (as well as NS and NPBL) strategy on critical business topics, including relating to NPBL. Likewise, redacted portions of NS's Memorandum contains a discussion of these documents, or contain testimony and communications. The Sealed Materials therefore describe non-public information detailing internal business, strategic planning, and tactical information, designated Confidential or AEO pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order. NS's redactions are limited in scope only to the sections of its Memorandum describing Exhibits filed therewith. The Exhibits consist of documents containing commercially sensitive information, or summaries of such information. Redactions of these Exhibits would be impossible and render them meaningless.

The second *Ashcraft* factor is met where it is not feasible to redact substantial portions of a memorandum or exhibit. *See Guerrero v. Deane*, No. 1:09cv1313 (JCC/TRJ), 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 125422, at \*6–7 (E.D. Va. Sep. 4, 2012) (finding it was “inappropriate to sub-divide the exhibits or order extensive redactions that would render the exhibits indecipherable”). This is not a wide-ranging sealing for all of CSXT's (or Defendants') documents. Rather, NS has properly sought protection for materials that are truly non-public, proprietary, and commercially sensitive. As the public disclosure of these materials would risk injury to CSXT (and Defendants) and its competitive position, there is no less restrictive alternative to the targeted sealing sought by NS.

### **III. The Non-Public, Proprietary, and Commercially Sensitive Information Warrants Sealing.**

Courts routinely seal documents that contain a party's confidential and commercially sensitive internal business information. *See Kettler Int'l, Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1486, at \*4. For example, confidential commercial information, trade secrets, and financial information are "typically sealed by this Court." *Id.* (citations omitted). As explained below, NS's Memorandum, and the listed Exhibits contain CSXT's (and Defendants') internal, sensitive business information not ordinarily subject to public disclosure. Moreover, nothing within these documents would "enhance the public's understanding of an important historical event." *In re Knight*, 743 F.2d at 235 (citing *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 597–608). The non-public information contained in NS's Memorandum and accompanying Exhibits 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10A, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119 refer or cite to documents, or contain testimony, that have or has been designated Confidential or AEO by CSXT (or Defendants) because they include information that is commercially sensitive, and therefore, sealing is warranted.

The Sealed Materials include refer to, cite, or describe documents, testimony, or communications that should remain under seal as they reveal highly sensitive and non-public CSXT (as well as NPBL and NS) information on critical business topics, including customer relationships, contract negotiations, commercial practices, and relationships with government and public stakeholders. Public disclosure of this information would harm CSXT (and Defendants), including by among other things, revealing sensitive details about its business strategy to its competitors and customers.

Courts have granted motions to seal similar information about a party's business strategies and commercial information. *See, e.g., Intelligent Verification Sys., LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, Civil Action No. 2:12-cv-525-AWA-LRL, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 197060, at \*3–4 (E.D. Va. Dec. 22, 2014) (granting motion to seal where “the information Microsoft seeks to file under seal is sensitive business information and Microsoft’s competitive position might be impaired if this information is disclosed to the public at large”). CSXT (and Defendants) designated the testimony and documents as Confidential or AEO under the Stipulated Protective Order because they contain highly confidential and sensitive information relating to CSXT’s (and Defendants’) transportation and shipping practices, negotiations with customers and stakeholders, business strategy, internal communications, and other highly confidential, proprietary, and sensitive business information, release of which would harm CSXT (and Defendants).

This information should remain under seal. There is no public interest in access to this information and, conversely, the public disclosure of this information would harm CSXT by revealing intimate details about the company’s strategic plans, including to CSXT’s competitors and parties with whom it regularly engages in negotiations. These Sealed Materials should therefore remain under seal.

### CONCLUSION

The materials NS seeks to seal are truly non-public, proprietary, and commercially sensitive. There is no countervailing public interest in the disclosure of these materials. Rather, the materials are not accessible to the public, they do not contain information of historical importance, and public disclosure would risk injury to CSXT and its competitive position.

For the foregoing reasons, CSXT respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order granting NS’s Motion in the Proposed Order filed herewith as **Exhibit 1**.

Dated: April 19, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

**CSX TRANSPORTATION, INC.**

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on this 19th day of April, 2021, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was served on all counsel of record via Notice of Electronic Filing by filing with the Court's CM/ECF system.

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